The immense Quantity Made In Kansas

Revenue From This Source Over a Million Dollars-Retailers' Stocks Microscopically Examined by Revenue Officers-Ratallers Pay Special Tax.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Docember 30,-The er of internal revenue has resued ort showing the production of olsomar-e in the United States in the last two The report shows that in Kansa re is but one eleomargarine factory, which ocated at Kansas City, Kan. Two years there were two factories, but one has se closed. In the year 1890, the Kansas factories produced 2.423,534 pounds; in 1891 ction was 3,928,388 pounds, of 9,755 pounds remain in the factory and 20,838 was withdrawn for export. The ent collected a tax on every pound nufactured, the tax collected this year being \$78,256.96. The report shows that there are 194 retail dealers in elemangarine in Kanssa, and these dealers paid licences amounting to \$2,622. The report shows that in the past year the

nting to \$2,822.
I report shows that in the past year the tetion of olsomargarine in the United was 44,392,409 pounds, on which the nment collected \$1,077,924. The report

During the year not only was the practice continued by deputy collectors of canvassing the districts with internal revenue micro-scopes for the purpose of examining specimens of products exposed for sale as butter, with a view to ascertain whether the substances were really oleomargarine, but an extensive special canvass of this nature was made, induced by the belief of this office that there was more oleomargarine on the market not induced by the belief of this office that there was more oleomargarine on the market not marked, branded and stamped, as required by law, than had been previously supposed. Although the extent of the work in certain districts fell somewhat short of the expectations of this office, the result on the whole was rather satisfactory. The per cent of products discovered not marked, branded and stamped, as required by law, was about eight in every thousand samples examined. This being nearly double the per cent. of last year is confirmatory of the belief above alluded to and fairly illustrative of the improved efficiency in the field service of the use of the microscope.

Chillan Affairs.

Washington, D. C., December 30.-The only sign of warlike preparations visible at the executive department consisted of an order issued for the immediate preparation of a new 12-inch gun just completed at the navy sere for transportation to California, er with 42,000 pounds of prismatic r and 11,000 6-inch shells. Senor, Chilian minister, called at the depart-of state at noon. He was immediately ment of state at noon. shown into Secretary Blaine's private office and had an interview with him lasting half

It was impossible to get more than a hint It was impossible to get more than a hint of what passed between the secretary and Minister Montt during the interview, but it is probably sufficient to warrant the supposition that matters are not proceeding in a manner as satisfactory to the government of the United States as could be desired. Notwithstanding the fact that Secretary Blaine is now dealing almost entirely with the Chilian minister instead of with his government through the intervention of Minister Egan, it does not appear that the result has been a saving of time, and there is reason to suspect saving of time, and there is reason to suspect that the secretary is chafing at the delay he encounters in securing a final response to the representations made by this government concerning the attack upon the Baltimore's

cnncerning the attack upon the Baltimore's men.

During the afternoon Representatives Lodge and Boutelle called at the navy department. They are both republican members of the house committee on naval affairs, the chairman of which, Representative Herbert, is absent from the city. Unless the house of representatives recurs to the old Randall rules, the naval committee will retain in its charge all matters relating to the appropriations for naval service, while in the genate concurrent action of the committee on appropriations and the committee on appropriations and the committee on anaval affairs is usually necessary to secure a provision for any naval expenditures. Secretary Tracy has been in communication with members of each of these committees during the day, but with what purpose is not definitely known. An officer of the department, speaking of the consultations, said: "It means just this, that we are abiding by George Washington's maxim—in time of peace prepare for war. We do not believe there will be war, but if the administration failed to exercise all its power in the matter of preparation it would be open to severe criticism if hostilities actually ensue." criticism if hostilities actually ensue.'

A Panic on a Steamer BRIDGEPORT, CONN., December 31.-The steamer City of Bridgeport left New York as ual. When the boat reached a point off Norwalk passengers observed flames burst-Norwalk passengers observed flames bursting from the floor of the women's cabin. In a second the wildest excitement prevailed. The passengers, mostly women and children, returning from a shopping tour in New York, were panic-stricken. There was a rush for dife-preservers, and women fainted. Many men on board lost their presence of mind and thought only of themselves, some securing three life-preservers, while helpless women and children had none. The officers on the boat were unsuccessful in their efforts to restrain the passengers. The crew was ordered to the pumps, but they could not be made to work for several minutes. In the meantime the flames, which started at the ordered to the pumps, but they could not be made to work for several minutes. In the meantime the flames, which started at the bottom of the smoke-stack, gained considerable headway. The captain ordered the pilot to head for the Connecticut shore and to keep within three minutes run of land, and the engineer to proceed at full steam. The crew worked at the pumps for half an hour, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The passengers could not be prevailed upon to remove the life-preservers fastened about their bodies until the boat reached her wharf in this city, when the flames again burst out answ, but for the second time were extinguished. As quickly as possible the passengers were landed. Many of the women had to be transferred in carriages to their homes suffering with hysteris. Even the male passengers say they thought their lass hours had come. They had started to cut loose the life boats. The horoic work of the crew alone saved the boat from destruction and the passengers from a horrible death. The pugs about the smokestack had fallen from its place, and the overheated chimney ignited the woodwork, which was fansed into a blass. The damage to the steamer will not exceed \$1,000. The officials of the company are reticant about the accident.

Barbacued Beef.

MILLIFOTHE, Mo., December SI.—A disasse collision occurred between two freights on the Hannibal & St. Joseph, near, resulting in the death of four trainmen the fatal injury of two others. The dead ares: Engineer Busbes, Fireman Barry, sman Price, Brateman Gilmore, rakaman Bell was taken from beneath a of debras and so hedly injured that he set live, while Engineer Hannan result injuries and will die.

Inversars of cattle were wrecked. The oft caught fire and the peer animals slowly the death.

Japan Diet Diesolved.

meros D. C., December St.—Telehave been received in this city anng that on December 25 the house of
statives, the Japanese diet, was disty as imperial order. The house of
a processed and a new election for the
as of the lower house must be held.

sisted on a wholessie reduction in the na-tional expenses and postponing debtes upon negent measures for the relief of flood and earthquake sufferers, and for repairs to the river embankments which were destroyed by the earthquake. These acts, the government states, betray a disregard for national wel-fare and a spirit antagonistic to the proper duties devolving upon the diet, and dissolu-tion becomes a public necessity. After dis-solution the government, on its own respon-sibility, issued an ordinance for the relief of the sufferers by earthquake and floods and to repair river embankments, appropriating over \$4,000,000, in addition to \$3,000,000 al-rendy granted.

Troops Moving. Larence, Tex., December 31.—Thirty-three car loads of Mexican troops, comprising about 1,800 men, arrived in New Lared

Mexico, from Saltillo. This seems to indicate that the reports of the advantages gained along the border by Garzia are not altogether wrong. These newly arrived troops will proceed down the river at one.

Two more companies of United States troops are expected to arrive in this city. They will leave at once for the lower Rio Grande to aid in guarding the Texas frontier from invasion by the revolutionists.

The rumor has gained circulation in the city that the revolutionists who were captured by Mexican troops in a skirmish were convicted and shot.

tured by Mexican troops in a surminal were convicted and shot.

Inquiry has failed to trace the report to any reliable source. Matters are rapidly growing serious. Considerable uneasiness is felt for the company of United States cav-alry which left last Friday for some point down the river without taking a guide. Noth-ing has been heard from them since their departure.

New York Politics. ALBANY, N. Y., December 31.—The decision of the court of appeals caused great consternation among republicans, but they have not yet given up the fight, and the leaders are now in consultation as to what is best to be done. The democrats are jubilant, and prominent ones say: "Hereafter the repubbe done. The democrats are jubilant, and prominent ones say: "Hereafter the republican party of this state will be a dream of the past, so far as political standing goes."

The democrats have now complete control of the state government, and the numeration bill will be rushed through and at once followed by the reapportionment and redistricting bill.

mg bull.

The importance of the democrats control The importance of the democrats control-ling the senate is not only local but national, as it may possibly decide the next election for the presidency, as there will surely be a reapportionment of the state in the interest of the democrats. Besides this importance there is a great deal of patronage in appoint-ments of officials to places so long held by republicans, such as health officers, quaran-tine commissioners, railroad commissioners, civil service commissioners, state assestine commissioners, railroad commission civil service commissioners, state as

Garzia Imitating Diaz. WASHINGTON, D. C., December 31 .- Acting Secretary Grant said that he regarded the situation on the Mexican frontier as serious and the war department was exerting itself to prevent further violation of the neutrality by Garzia's band of revolutionists. If it is by Garzia's band of revolutionists. If it is necessary to prevent these men from crossing backwards and forwards between Mexico and the United Stazes, the entire force of Stanley's command will be distributed along the bank of the Rio Grande. It is believed at the war department that Garzia's movement is gaining strength notwithstanding the efforts of the United States and Mexican troops to restrain it, and some officers recall the fact that Diaz, president of Mexico, reached his present station through a revolutionary movement conducted across the boundary just as Garzia is conducting his campaign. ampaign.

Prospective Legislation. Washington, D. C., December 31.-The resent congress will indulge in some retrenchment. The committee on rules will not likely interfere with the rivers and harbors committee, which heretofore has made its own recommendations of appropriations to the house. This will insure equally as liberal a policy for the Missouri and Mississippi rivers as the last house adopted. There will likely be a big cut in Indian appropriations, and there is a talk of wiping out pension agents and examining boards throughout the country, amending the laws so that a final rating may be made by the pension bureau from the records. Public buildings appropriations will also suffer some reduction, from what can be learned at this time. renchment. The committee on rules will

Cowboys' Pranks. SAN FRANCISCO, Tex., December 30.—Half a dozen cowboys took possession of the south bound passenger train on the International and Great Northern road, forty miles north

They boarded the train at Buda They boarded the train at Buda station and their first act was to force a Chicago drummer off the moving train because he were "a red cravat and a high silk hat."
They then continued their depredations by making a number of young ladies in the Pullman coach sing for them. They enforced all their demands with drawn pistols. They ruled the train for twenty milea, when they stepped off at a way station.

Seizure of Lottery Tickets. OTTAWA, UNT., December 31 .- The govern

ment has made an important seizure of ment has made an important seizure of Louisians and Mexican lottery tickets at Montreal for having been smuggled into Canada, such articles being dutable. The man from whom they were seized pleaded that he was simply a sub-agent for a Montreal tobacconist, who was general arent for the whole city. A long list of persons in Montreal, chiefly tobacco and cigar dealers, who acted as sub-agents, has been secured, and interesting developments are expected.

Squaw Men. PIERRE, S. D., December 31.-A meetin of the squaw men and mixed blood Indians of the squaw men and mixed blood Indians was held at Fort Pierre. They intend to see the light colored Indians at all the different agencies in the United States and get their aid in paying expenses in carrying the attorney general's decision to the United States supreme court. They believe that it affects all mixed blood Indians of all Indian nations in America, but that they can save their lands and rations.

At the World's Fair Site CHICAGO, December 31.—By the falling of derrick, which was being used to hoist beavy timbers into position on the electricity puiding at the world's fair grounds, two carpenters were crushed to death. Their pruised and mangled bodies were dragged from the debris of the wrecked derrick by other workmen employed on the building and taken to the Hyde Park morgos.

Michigan Teachers.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICE., December SLRearly 1,500 school teachers, and representing every portion of the state, are here to
participate in the forty-first annual convention of the State Teachers' association.
Among the visitors are many of the best
known educators of this part of the country.

ARMAT, N. Y., December 31.—The decision in the election cases by the court of appeals gives the senate to the democrata. The Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sweath districts are decided in layer of the republicane and the Fifteenth and Righteenth in favor of the democratic

STGAR

Kansas the Only State Making Sugar From Sorghum.

The Output of the Three Kan Pactories-Beet Sugar Industry Growing-More Sugar is Now Made From Beets Than From Cane.

WASSINGTON D. C., January 1.—The cour missioner of internal revenue has issued a special report on the sugar industry. It in-cludes some interesting information about the sorghum sugar production of Kansas. In March last congress passed a law providing for the payment of a bounty of 3 cents per pound on all sugar produced in the United States from beets, sorghum, sugar cane or naple sap, the sugar to test 90 degrees.

The commissioner says that Kansas is the only state which is producing sorghum sugar. Last year the production of the state was 1,132,044 pounds. Only three factories in Kansas have applied to him this year for the bounty. They are the Parkinson Sugar company of Fort Scott, the Medicine Lodge Sugar Works and Refining company, and Pape & Hansford of Topeka. The Parkinson Pape & Hausford of Topeka. The Parkinson company planted 1,200 acres of cane and estimated their production at 1,000,000 pounds. The Medicine Lodge company had 2,434 acres planted, but their estimate production is only 500,000 pounds. Pape & Hansford report to the commissioner that they planted 1,300 acres and say they will apply for bounty on about 1,000,000 pounds. The commissioner says in his report: "Regulations has been issued by this office governing the withdrawal from distillery warshouses, free of tax, of distilled spirits to be used in the manufacture of sugar from sorghum manufacturers have not taken advantage of this provision the present season. tage of this provision the present season. The use of alcohol, free of tax, by manufacturers of sugar from sorghum for the purpose of separating the gummy matter from the sorghum juice promises to be of great advantage to the industry in Kansas. Recent experiments made in this direction by

the sorghum juice promises to be of great advantage to the industry in Kansas. Recent experiments made in this direction by the department of agriculture show that the yield of sugar from sorghum cane will be about doubled by the new process."

The report says regarding the beet sugar industry: "In the continental countries of Europe this industry has grown within recent years to great dimensions, so that now the production of beet sugar in the world exceeds that of the cane. The improved methods of manufacture and the protyctive system established in those countries, and the payment of bounties to beet sugar manufacturers on exporting their product have produced this result. The bounty granted to manufacturers of sugar, the admission free of duty of beet sugar machinery until July 1, 1892, and the encouragement given by the department of agriculture in the experiments for the benefit of the farmers, and the aid given by the different states will doubtless have the effect of stimulating the industry in this country. In 1890 three factories in this country.

More of the War on the Texas Border.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., January 1.-The fact that Garza continues to recruit followers from the American side, increases the responsibility of the American government in permitting violations of the neutrality laws and American officials concerned immediatety are much exercised. There are but three posts on the border, Fort McIntosh near Laredo; Fort Ringgold, 120 miles south and Fort Brown, near Brownsville. They are but slightly garrisoned.

While the federal troops on the border have been reinforced by the ex-rangers, the trontier is of such a bushy character that it trontier is of such a bushy character that it is still very inadequately protected to prevent the operations of Garza's men, who, up to date, have evinced remarkable celerity in avoiding capture when located. Adjutant General Martin, at this post, has advices from Captain O. U. Pollock, in command of Fort McIntosh, that troop A lett for Fort Ringgold December 25. Troop G is on the river, twenty-live miles above Roma, and troop I is on the river bank, a day's march from the post, en route to El Paso.

There are said to be 300 revolutionists near Carrizo, and it is feared that troop I will encounter them with serious results. Second Lieutenant G. F. Langborne, of the Third cavalry, with thirty men, are scouting in

cavalry, with thirty men, are scouting in cavalry, with thirty men, are scouting in Starr county and are known to be near the revolutionists' headquarters. Anxiety is felt for him, as he is in danger of being attacked by a superior force. Preparations at this post are being made to fully carry out orders from Washington. A train of pack mules with six experienced scouts has been ordered to the turbulent territory from Fort D. C. Russell Weo.

Russell, Wyo.

It was learned from Rio Grande City that Garza himself is still on the Texas soil. Authentic information has been received that Garza and his men are being protected and sheltered by Mexican ranchers seven miles north of Roma, Tex. Ignacio Ramnerez is his recruiting officer and is enlisting men for Garza daily at a ranch near Casa Blanco. A great many names have been secured and warrants will be issued immediately for their arrest.

warrants will be issued immediately for their arrest.

Garza's band's are also badly scattered and this side of the river is so carefully guarded that it will be impossible for him to cross any large body into Mexico, as has been his intention. His men can now cross only in small numbers and rendezvous on the other side. No new troops have arrived at Rio Grande City. Lieutenant Langhorne's troop has left there and he is known to be scouting for Garza's beadquarters. He may find them before he wants them. No news has been received from Captain Hardie, who is in the vicinity of Carrizo, nor has anything been learned from the Mexican side. At Rio Grande City warrants have been ordered issued against Garza's men for the killing of Corporal Edstrom on the 22d, and several suspicious characters have been put in jail. The fact that Garza's men attacked federal troops will hinder the revolutionists on this side, as every mile of the river will soon be protected. Nothing has been heard from the band of revolutionists that crossed. So great is the excitement becoming in Mexico it is now almost impossible for Americans to go down the river from upper towns to Brownsville by way of the route on the Mexican side. As matters look now very exciting developments may be expected in a short time, as United States troops are hisely to come in contact with revolutionists now at any moment.

Trade Review. New York, January 2.-R. G. Dun & Co.'s ekly review of trade says:

The old year closed with a little more the the usual holiday dullness in general trade, but reports as to the volume of the holiday trade are mainly satisfactory. At Chicago it was the heaviest ever known, at St. Louis unusu-

the heaviest ever known, at St. Louis unusually large and in the jewelry business the burgest ever known, but at Philadelphia and New Orienns not quite up to expectations, and at Little Rock unsatisfactory.

The quiet in other trades at this season of the year is not a bad sign, and in nearly all the reports it is added that the prospects for the coming year are considered unusually bright. Exceptions are to be found in the south, where unusually low price cotton and the accumulation of extraordinary stocks cannot a depression in trade and stringsony in the memory markets, but at New Orienns the memory markets is carner, though still there

At Omaha and Kansas City the car famine restricts the movement of products.

At St. Louis the mild weather has a bad make on the trade in woolens, heavy clothing and subbases.

effect on the trade in woolens, heavy clothing and rubbers.

The week has been peculiarly favored by an enormous foreign demand for crops, which would otherwise be depressed, because they are the largest ever known.

Wheat comes forward as rapidly as the growth of the railroads will permit, and exports, though reduced last year, are very large again this week, and for six months exceeded 100,000,000 bushels, flour included, whereas the greatest movement ever known in the last half of any previous year was 115,000,000 bushels in 1879.

The price of wheat declined nearly 1 cent during the last week, corn 2½ and oats ½, but the prices are highly satisfactory to western farmers. Pork products a shade lower, coffee nearly a cent lower, oil % lower and the prices of all commodities average more than a half of 1 cent lower for the week.

The money markets continue well supposed

The money markets continue well supplied and undisturbed.

The money markets continue well supplied and undisturbed.

Foreign trade continued exceedingly favorable, for while the increase of imports at New York during the past month has been 1/2 per cent, the increase in exports here has been over \$10,178,000, or about 37 per cent, which would indicate an excess of exports over imports exceeding \$46,000,000 for the month. The record on receiverships during the year includes twenty-six railroads, with 2,159 miles in operation and \$84,479,000 in stocks and bonds.

The annual statement of failures in 1891, just completed, shows an increase over last year of 1,366 in number; the total in the United States 12,175, against 10,907 in 1890, but substantially no increase appears in the

United States 12,175, against 10,907 in 1890, but substantially no increase appears in the amount of habilities—\$189,838,638 against \$189,656,964 last year—so that the average liabilities for each failure is reduced from \$17,406 to \$15,471 for the past year.

In the middle and eastern states the habilities decreased largely, nut at the south they have increased from \$27,000,000 to \$45,000,000 in amount, and the proportion to the number of firms in business is one to fiftynine in the south, against 109 in the middle states and 129 at the west.

The business failures occurring the past week number 329, compared with 292 the previous week. For the corresponding week last year the figures were 348.

For the Ladies.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 2.-Mrs. Harrison is giving a series of state luncheons Thirty-five ladies are invited to each. At the last one the floral decorations were

all in white and green. There were palms and tall rubber plants standing like sentinels in the corners of the room and at either side of the buffets.

of the buffets.

The mantels had a banking of low pots of white primroses mingled with maiden-hair fern. The table decorations were in white and green. Along the mirrored surface of the old-fashioned plateau down the center was an oval cushion of maiden-hair fern studded with white camelias. At the four corners of the cloth there were rings of white hyperints blooms and reserve. hyacinthe blooms and roses.

The tall silver candlesticks had their tapers

appea with flutted white shades. The new small silver pieces and the new glass were conspicuous adornements of a useful sort. There was no wine served, for at each place only a water goblet and an Apollinaris tum-

pler were placed.

The ladies found loose clusters of white rose buds, a spray or two of fern and a big pin to adjust them to their corsage at their places. The name cards were decidedly

unique.

Bach had a water-colored portrait of a lady Each had a water-colored portrait of a lad in the fashionable dress of all the decades in the canting the decades in the decades in the century. These cards were imported, and were etched by a French artist. As models of old time fashions, now grotesque in the extreme, they afforded much amusement to the ladies. The name of the guest was painted in gilt across each card.

Burned Barrels. BAYONNE, N. J., January 2.-The great barrel works of the Standard Oil company at Constable Hook are burned down.

The loss is estimated at from \$1,000,000 upward. The fire started at 9:20 at night in the ward. The hier statuted at 5.50 at high in the heading room of the barrel works. It was discovered by the night watchman who said it seemed to spring up in all direct

who said it seemed to spring up in all direc-tions. The entire Bayonne fire department worked at the fire, but the barrel factory was entirely destroyed. The building was filled with hundreds of thousands of barrels and cut lumber, ready to be converted into bar-rels, between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 barrel heads and from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 bar-

The structure was about 350 feet long, 200 feet wide and three stories high. It stood in an enclosure of about six acres. Great stacks of lumber were piled all about.

These caught fire and burned fiercely. Soon there were five acres of flames lighting up the surrounding country. Next to the barret factory were the chemical works, and all efforts were directed toward saving them.

After a long and hard fight, during which the firemen worked in constant peril of their lives, as a single spark falling among the chemicals would have been enough to have caused an explosion which would have blown them all into eternity, their efforts were successful and the chemical works were saved.

An American Linen Factory. CHICAGO, January 2.—An extensive com pany, backed by eastern capital, has been organized here for the manufacture of Amer can flax. A license of incorporation has sean lax. A license of incorporation has been issued under the name of the United States Manufacturing company, by the secretary of state at Springfield. The capital stock is placed at \$3,000,000. The attorney for the new company said: "At present nearly all the flax used in this country is imported. This company experimented to its own satisfaction that it can manufacture the American article much cheaper than it can be imported, and at the same time furnish be imported, and at the same time furnish as good an article as that made in foreign

Railway Construction. CHICAGO, January 2.—The Railway Age and Northwestern Kailroader contains a statistical review of railway construction during 1891. According to the figures given new track has been laid in forty-three states and territories on 249 lines and branches to an aggregate of 4,168 miles. This increases the milway system of the United States to 171,000 miles. The states which added the greatest average in laying new tracks are: Pennaylvania, Georgia, Washington, South Carolina, New York, Montana, Virginia and West Virginia. and Northwestern Railroader contains a stat-

That Speech. ston, Mass., January 2.—Secretary o State Blaine has written a letter to Secretary Moore, of the Boston Merchants' ass regretting that Mrs. Blaine's continued ill health will prevent his acceptance of the lub's invitation to speak in Boston Janu-

ary 7.

On that account he has entirely abandoned his expectation of making a visit to New England at this season.

The Trouble Settled SAN FRANCISCO, January 2.—The trouble between the Southern Pacific company and the Order of Railway Telegraphers has been

estiled.
Concessions were made on both sides, but
the result is a victory for the telegraphers,
who are permitted to join the order. The
men who remained out on strike or were discharged for joining the order are to be re-

TANKE 125

Proposes Immediate Op of the Outlet to Settleme

t Provides That Sooners May Not be Barred; the Lands to be Subject to Homestead Entry by Payment of \$1,25 an Acre.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 4.-Hon. D. A. Harvey, delegate to congress from Okla-homa, will to-morrow introduce a bill author-izing President Harrison to at once issue his oclamation opening the Cherokee outlet to dement and attaching it to the territory of Oklahoma. The government has for several months negotiating with the Cherokee nation for these lands, but the Indians have stubbornly refused to accept the ns made by the governme

Mr. Harvey's bill, after reciting the tree history of the outlet, the negotiations with the Cherokees, etc., in a series of whereases,

Section 1. That the said lands are hereby attached to and made a part of the territory of Oklahoma, and subject to the laws and jurisdiction thereof; and the president is hereby authorized and empowered to issue his proclamation declaring said lands a part of the public domain and open to settlement. Sec. 2. That the president is hereby authorized to create an additional land district for the territory of Oklahoma and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint a register and receiver for each of said districts who shall discharge like and similar duties and receive the same amount of compensation allowed to other officers discharging like duties in other land offices in said territory.

pensation allowed to other officers discharging like duties in other land offices in said territory.

Sec. 3. That whenever any of said land shall by operation of law or proclamation of the president of the United States, be opened to settlement, they shall be disposed of the homestead and town sate laws, except section 2301, which shall not apply; provided, however, that each settler under and in accordance with the provisions of said homestead laws, shall, before receiving a patent for his homestead, pay to the United States for the land so taken by him, in addition to the fees provided by law, the sum of \$1.25 for each acre thereof, and such person, having complied with all the laws relating to such homestead settlement, may at his option receive a patent therefor at the expiration of twelve months from the date of settlement upon said homestead and any person otherwise qualified who has attempted to, but for any cause failed, to secure a title in fee to a homestead under existing law, shall be qualified to make a homestead entry upon any of said lands: And provided further, that sections, or any part thereof, has been sold or otherwise disposed of, other iands equivalent thereto shall be reserved to the territory of Okiahoma for the use of public schools. And section ax in each township of said lands shall be reserved to said territory for the use and support of public institutions, to be available after said territory shall have become a state. And provided further, that 10 per cent. of the net proceeds of the sales of all lands in said territory of the treasury and paid to the proper authorities of sail territory for the use of public schools, and provided further, that no of showing the that any orded further. That no of such provided further, that no of such pro set apart by the secretary of the treasury and paid to the proper authorities of said terri-tory for the use of public schools, and pro-vided further, that proof showing that any person has entered upon and occupied any of the lands in said territory hereafter opened to settlement, prior to the time fixed by proclaumation of the president, shall not dis-qualify such person from making entry of any of said lands or acquiring rights thereto.

No More Passes. Washington, D. C., January 4.—The inter tate commerce commission has annou its decision in the railway pass case. The Boston & Maine in its answer stated it was in the habit of giving passes as a business feature of its administration to numerous classes or persons, as follows: All cases of charity; to gentlemen long eminent in the public service; proprietors of summer hotels; employes' families; agents of ice companies and milk contractors doing business on the railway; higher officers of states and certain prominent officers of the United States; railroad commissioners of states; members of railroad committees of the legislatures of Massachasetts, New Hampshire and Vermont; trustees under mortgages on the property of the road; persons whose good will is important to the road who might justly take offense if they received different treatment from that received from other railroad corporations. in the habit of giving passes as a busines

This answer imposed upon the commithe duty of giving construction to the act to regulate commerce in respect to the right of a railroad company to give interstate passes to such classes of persons. The commission says their construction of the law excludes the right of railroad companies to give interstate passes to certain classes specified in the answer, which included "gentlemen emment in public service," "higher officers of state," "prominent officers of the United States," "thembers of railroad legislative committees. "members of railroad legislative committees and persons whose good will is important to the corporation." The commission postpones its decision as to the other classes in order to more fully investigate their claims which, it is argued by the company, stands on special grounds of right.

A General Storm. CHICAGO, ILL.-Plate glass windows we mashed, awnings wrecked, signs broken structural work on new buildings levelled and car-starter boxes upset in the gale that swept over Chicago from 12 to 2 o'clock this morn

over Chicago from 12 to 2 o'clock this morning. The lake was wild, the waves beating the breakwater in a mighty roar and the spray shooting up fifty feet into the air, then to be frozen and carried far out on land.

There were no vessels out, as a visit to the barge office showed, and little would have been left of any lake craft caught outside of the harbors in last night's gale.

Among the seamen the wind was said to be the worst experienced since the wrecking of the new lake tunnel crib three years ago.

Dispatches from Milwaukee, Wis.; Little Rock, Ark., and various points in Iowa and Illinois report that the rain and fog of New Year's day was succeded last night by a severe blizzard. At Arkansas City, Ark., eleven buildings were blown down and several persons injured. No deaths have been chronicled, but the damage to stockmen, small buildings and shrubbery will be very great.

Grain Moving. Kansas Cirr, Mo., January 5 .- The grain blockade is being broken. A circular was received at the office of th

A circular was received at the office of the Rock Island from the general traffic manager of that road, giving orders to resume the loading of grain and flax seed consigned to Chicago, subject to Chicago weight and inspection. It also ordered the receiving of grain from other roads, to be forwarded without charge. The Rock Island has now plenty of cars here, as have the Santa Fe and some other roads, and the cause of the blockade here has not been on account of a car famine, but because of the blockade at Chicago. This order will afford immediate ralief.

General Agent Courtwright, of the Alton, predicts an early breaking up of the blockade. The Burlington's order forbiding the loading of cars for Kansas City will doubtless be rescinded now or in a few days at the most.

The Dublin Castle Affair. Lornos, January 5.—The Globe, which for nore than sirty years supported the liberal arty, but which since 1886 has been a staumch conservative organ, says that the exploses at Dublin castle was undoubtedly malicious origin. Possibly Ford, Salir & Co. down it recommy to stimulate the s

tion with the Uni partial application of the mis. This agreement, the Temps say those sending between France the other European powers, in it be submitted to parliament for The government has authority countries already holding convenies already holding convenies already holding convenies already holding convenies. Having no such treaty will state, the convention must have of the chamber of deputies, vention, the Temps adds, secure uance on the American free list of French products, including

of French products, including a and molasses.

The paper further says that Pro-rison intended on January 1 to and these products duties applicable from countries that refused the corrom countries that refused the conce United States reciprocal advantages cure the unbroken enjoyment of ear from the payment of those duties, if ter of foreign affairs negotiated the tion referred to, by the terms of we United States get a minimum tariff ducts entering France the armost ducts entering France, the export which amounts to 12,000,000 france and which equal in value French pro-empted from duty by the United Sta

Watchmaker's Strike

Erem, January 5.-Three the atives of the Elgin National Watch Co stand ready to strike, and only await the nal. Several hundred skilled work nal. Several hundred skilled out, and un all signs fail, the strike will become grass Nothing else is talked of. Groups of a met on every corner, despite the bitter of and discussed the situation.

Two weeks ago there were rumors the

Two weeks ago there were rumors that a general cut-down was contemplated by the management. These rumors were varified on the pay day following, when the employes found their wages decreased from 15 to 60 per cent. The employes of the jewelry room at once quit work. They were then told by the officials that the reduction would be made up in the next pay roll and then the old sole would be in force, but they were not satisfied with this promise, and the one sentiment expressed is that a strike is inevitable. The assertion is also made that 2,300 employes of the Waltham Watch Company are organised and about to strike on account of a recent reduction in their wages. duction in their wage

Miners Lost in the Snow. and two other Italians have been mining here. Perrino started down the moun a stream for a supply of water. When I a stream for a supply of water. When a
the stream he was overtaken by a snow a
and buried out of sight. His two comp
ions, beoming alarmed at his absence, and
in search of him. They had not gone far
fore they, too, were overtaken by a a
which carried them 200 feet down the mo
tain, but by hard work they extricated the
selves. They did not push their search
Perrino any further, thinking it best to co
to town and obtain assistance. Perri
body has not yet been found. No trains h
arrived here for the past three days, the x
being snowed in between here and Duran

Peffer on Perkins WARRINGTON, D. C., January 5. Peffer is pleased with the appointm Perkins. He said to a reporter:

"I served in the same regiment from Illi-"I served in the same regiment from nois with Mr. Perkins. We came to Ka in the same year and our relations have most pleasing. Mr. Perkins' views on m leading questions of the day, including my portation and silver coinage, have been n in line with mine than the views of any or republican leader in Kansas whom I can call to mind. His appointment is, there very agreeable to me, and I have no do we will get along all right together in senate."

Nashville's Loss. NASHVILLE, TENN., JERUSRY 5 .- A III structive fire destroyed several ! ouses, one of them seven storage ouses, one of the colored fire company. The members of the colored fire company are standing across an alley on a three story are standing across and across a standing across are standing across as a standing across a standin were standing across an alley on a the building when the tall building a bulged out in the center and fell ac

Four of the firemen were crushed to One of them was a leading citizen a been a member of the legislature. There were a number of men injurations times by falling walls and exp that blew out the fronts of two or three

U. S. Soldlers Have a Brush SAN ANTONIO, January 5 .- A di overnment headquarters reports that S government headquarters reports that a Lieutenant Langhorne, of the Third or with thirty regulars and a posse of marshals, struck one of the Garza bas an engagement followed. The bandif found five miles above Rio Grande Ci many shots were interchanged and Mexicans wounded, and some of the States people were hurt. Colonel Pakoz was captured, as were also two cartridges and revolutionary baggar vate Walker is especially mentioned fivery.

ery. Dr. Graves Found Guilty DENVER, COL., January 5 .- Dr. Massachusetts, was found guilty of Massachusetts, was found guilty of in the first degree by the jury. He winancial agent and advisor of a woman of the same state, who was to through the west. While at Denver a ceived a package containing a bottle of with arsenic in it.

The jury believed that Dr. Graves so change her will, in which he was named large sum. She died here and he was behere for trial.

General Meigs Dead Washington, D. C., January 5.— M. C. Meigs, of the United States tired list, died at his residence on Fouri use of pneumonia. General Meigs of severe cold a week ago, and although a our results were entertained physician called in. He improved rapidly until The morning, when pneumonia, followed relapse, which proved fatal.

Five Tramps Killed No. 42, east bound, on the Baltima broke in two on a steep grade near nine miles west of Bellairs, O. O of the train dashed down the grade ning rapidity for a distance of six finally crashed into another train or Vive irrappers were at the bellation.

Lornor, January &—The the Standard at Schestopol additional Russian troops on the Austro-Hungary fro last, and that within a for